

NO. 226.

S. F. HASTINGTON, Boston, U.S.A.
 Ciba-Geigy Corp., S.Y.

W. P. WALTON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For the Legislature.

DR. J. D. PETUS,
Of Crab Orchard.

SIX PAGES.



BUCKNER!

Nominated amid the Wild-
est Enthusiasm.Senator Harris Moves that It be
Made by Acclamation.

And It Is Done With a Whoop.

Bryan, Hardin, Hewitt, Tate, Pickett and
Corbett Complete the Ticket.

FULL REPORT OF THE CONVENTION

LOUISVILLE, May 4th.—The democracy is in absolute possession of the city and is holding sway in its usual untimely manner. Delegates are here from every county in the State and are for the most part the best men of their sections. The hotels are crowded and last night the jam at the Louisville and Alexander, where most of the candidates have their headquarters, was simply terrific. At the latter hotel Senator Harris is located and when I called at his room last night I found him surrounded by a mass of friends as ever stood by a man in an uneven and hopeless fight. He was in fine spirits as if he carried the nomination in his pocket and conversed with the throng in an easy and pleasant manner. In reply to my questions he said: "Gen. Buckner will be nominated, of course. That was a foregone conclusion from the first, as the sentiment in his favor could not be diverted. Considering all that I have had to fight, I am well satisfied with my race. My main interest now is in standing by the friends who have stuck so closely to me and seeing that they get fair play and fair representation in the convention." My impression is that his name will not go before the convention, though he will fight for all he is worth to secure the admission of his delegates from Fayette, Jessamine and other counties where contending delegations appear.

Gen. Buckner was surrounded by his friends at the Louisville. The old gentleman bore the adulation and flattery of the hero worshipers with becoming dignity and looked every inch the grand old man that he is. Betty and the Baby are also here and they come in for a big share of attention. The other candidates are mixing with the delegates and everybody seems in the best of humor. There are but two real contests, that between Richards and Hardin for attorney general, with big odds in favor of the latter. The superintendent's race is a lively one, with Pickett and Boring selling highest in the polls. The "armless professor" seems to have the call at present. It is understood that Senator Sam Hill, of Hartford, who retired from the race for lieutenant governor, will be chosen temporary chairman, while it is a settled fact that the Speaker of the National House will be made the permanent presiding officer. The convention will be called to order at 12 o'clock in Liederkraz Hall.

At 10:30 the Congressional districts organized in the various rooms in the building and agreed upon their representatives in the various committees. The 8th district delegation chose J. S. Walker chairman; J. B. Thompson for member of Committee on Credentials, W. T. Tevis on resolutions; J. A. Craft on permanent organization; J. T. Davis, of Shelby, for vice president and W. P. Walton for assistant secretary.

The doors of the large building were thrown open at 11:45 and the grand rush began. It was half an hour before the vast crowd could settle itself and then the chairman of the State Central Committee, Hon. J. Stoddard Johnston, rapped for order. The divine blessing on the work of the convention was invoked by Rev. John A. Broadus, of the Baptist church, after which Col. Johnston made a short speech congratulating the democracy on the excellency of its representation and counsel ing harmony and such action as will redound to the best interests of the party. Nominations for temporary chairman being in order Hon. Matt Adams nominated Senator Hill and he was chosen without oppo-

sition. On taking the chair he made a stirring and sensible speech, with the exception that he chose to nominate Buckner in advance of the convention. His remarks in that regard were out of place and in bad taste besides. The temporary organization was completed by the election of Messrs. Ringo, Graddy, Herndon and Crutchfield as secretaries. The committees were then appointed, the Chair in addition to one member for each congressional district added B. W. Duke and W. J. Stone to that on credentials, Henry Watterson and James A. McKenzie to resolutions, and G. M. Adams and W. T. Ellis to organization.

At this point Secretary of State McKenzie offered a resolution applauding the fidelity, wisdom and courage of President Cleveland, endorsing his administration and pledging support. Pres. Taulbee, who had the hardihood to vote to pass the pauper pension bill over the President's veto, opposed the resolution and it was finally decided to refer the matter to the committee on resolutions. The tilt between McKenzie and Taulbee waked the boys up and they plainly showed that Cleveland was solid with the masses. The convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

On reassembling the convention went wild over the appearance of Betty and the Baby, as they were taken down the aisle to the box where they were observed of the observers, till Simon, Jr., got tired and had to be taken out. While waiting for the committees Green Smith, Speaker of the Indiana Senate, was introduced and made a rousing speech followed by Senator Blackburn, Henry Watterson, the Massachusetts member of the National Committee, Congressman Breckinridge and Taulbee. The speeches were timely and eloquent and each speaker took occasion to compliment the brave, honest and true man of the White House. Mr. Watterson's speech was in rather a humorous vein and he brought down the house as he referred in his inimitable manner to the many patent nostrums now prescribed to cure the body politic. The band discouraged some enlivening music and the Committee on Credentials still putting in no appearance the convention at 5 took a recess till 8 o'clock to night. It is understood that there is considerable trouble over contested delegations, the one from Mason causing the most trouble.

8 P. M.—The Committee on Credentials is still not ready to report and cries for Buck finally bring that gentleman to the stage and he delivers a characteristic speech. Dr. Standiford, candidate to succeed Mr. Buck in the Senate, also speaks in response to repeated calls and makes a most excellent impression in a five minutes' address. It is now proposed that to facilitate matters the Committee on Organization be allowed to report. It is so ordered and the reading begins. One, two clerks break down in the attempt to make their voices fill the hall, and they retire amid ridiculous remarks, not calculated to increase their equanimity.

The report is very long and relates principally to party organization and management. When the name of John G. Carlisle is mentioned as permanent chairman, the convention cheers itself hoarse. Messrs. W. L. Ringo, Thomas S. Petit and W. P. Walton are named as the permanent secretaries, with the members of the democratic press present as assistants. Judge S. G. Sharp, of Lexington, is named for Chairman of the State Central Committee and the headquarters of the party is moved from Frankfort to Lexington. A new Executive Committee is also named and L. W. McKee, of Anderson, suggested as the member from our district.

The appearance of Mr. Carlisle is the signal for another outburst of applause. His speech is the very essence of democratic doctrine and his remarks about the reduction of taxation to the amount actually needed for an economically administered government but added fuel to the flame of applause that his whole speech produced.

The report is adopted and the Committee on Credentials appears. Half each of the Mason county contestants are given seats and the delegation headed by El Madden from the 31 Louisville is seated. A minority report on the last proposition is voted down. After much specifying the entire report is adopted.

During the debate Bel Miller, who got a beating at Lebanon, gets another from a brother of the man who did him up there. The battle creates great excitement, which the arrival of the police and the music of the band finally allays.

Senator Harris now appears on the stand, amid terrific applause and in a speech that did him great credit moved that the nomination of General Buckner be made by acclamation, promising for himself that from now on he will fight for him as strongly as for the last three months he had opposed him. Judge Holt follows suit and Berry, after a bitter speech, withdraws his own name, but does not second the other gentleman's motion for a unanimous nomination. The nominating speech for Gen. Buckner is made by Captain Ellis, of Owensboro, seconded in an admirable and tasteful manner by Matt Adams. The unanimous motion prevails and the old General is chosen the standard-bearer of the party amid an enthusiasm that is rarely exceeded.

A committee is appointed to inform him of his nomination and pending his arrival the committee on resolutions reports the first clause, warmly applauds Grover Cleveland, bogus civil service reform is opposed, a declaration for honest money—gold and silver or a paper convertible into coin on demand; sympathy for Ireland is expressed; federal aid to schools is viewed with alarm, along with other measures intended to enlarge the powers of the government beyond the point intended by the constitution; the war tariff is denounced

and the reduction of such taxes on necessities demanded; the action of the democratic house in reclaiming land grants made by the republicans to the amount of 100,000 millions of acres is endorsed and approved; a labor plank is adopted declaring that their interests should be protected, their wages guaranteed and a system of impartial arbitration recommended that will settle all differences between employer and employee; opposition is expressed to the importation of contract labor, the employment of children in mines and factories and the competition of contract with free labor; the resources of the State demand development and all efforts to advance prosperity and the investment of more foreign capital is warmly approved; and the administration of Gov. Knott is endorsed as honest, faithful and economical.

Taulbee presented a minority report striking out the clause commending the president for the exercise of the veto power which is received with cries of "no" and hisses. His speech is interrupted by the arrival of General Buckner, who advances upon the stage and after house shaking cheers have subsided he accepts the honor and responsibility in a becoming and handsome little speech. The band plays Dixie and everybody is wild with enthusiasm.

Taulbee again proceeds amid much confusion and it being suggested at ten minutes past midnight that the electric lights are about to go out the convention adjourns till 10 to-morrow.

(Special to the Interior Journal.)
LOUISVILLE, May 5th, 5 P. M.—Resolutions adopted almost unanimously after passage at arms between Taulbee and McKenzie. Hardin received 150 votes more than Richards and was then unanimously nominated. Hewitt and Tate were chosen by acclamation. South was not present. For Superintendent, Taylor 105 and Goodknigh 55 votes with Pickett and Boring far in the lead and Thompson a good third. But little change till third ballot, when Goodknigh is withdrawn before the vote is announced. Taylor is also withdrawn on the fourth; Thompson goes under and the tug comes between Pickett and Boring, and the old chaplain wins by over a hundred. Corbett was nominated by acclamation and the convention adjourned finally at 3:30.

Every democratic Congressman in the State is present and both Senators. Gov. McCreary is in fine health and spirits and an usual adding to his host of friends. He was repeatedly called on for a speech, but failed to respond.

Lawyer A. R. Clarke, of Casey, kills two birds with one stone this trip. He went by Midway and took to himself a handsome wife in the person of Miss Jennie Pate and came on here to cast his vote for Buckner, Bettie and the Baby.

The original delegation from Lincoln, with the exception of W. H. Miller, J. S. Murphy and Sam T. Harris failed to show up, but the vacancies were filled by them with Col. Isaac Shelby, T. D. Newland, Masteron Peyton, T. R. Walton, Sam M. Owens and W. P. Walton.

One of the happiest men I have seen today is W. L. Barnes. He has recently taken a charming Hoosier girl to be Mrs. Barnes. She was Miss Jennie Adams, of Bloomington, Indiana, and Wood fell in love with her during one of her visits to Garrard, when he was merchandising at Paint Lick.

Unless I am greatly mistaken, that bright young lawyer and clever gentleman, Col. Joe A. Craft, of Laurel, is destined to cut an enviable figure in the history of this State. He possesses all the requisites to make himself famous, combining with an acknowledged ability, a gentleness of manner and an attractiveness of address that renders him peculiarly popular. There are no better men anywhere than he and his excellent brother, M. T. Craft, both of whom we are proud to claim as our best friends.

Col. Sam M. Eurdett is as usual at home in reporting the convention. He is without a peer in that line of business, as the many sparkling columns of graphic matter in the Courier Journal attest. He is already away up in the front rank of journalism and his wonderfully retentive memory, coupled with his extensive knowledge of men and affairs, his graceful manner of expression, make him an especially desirable member of an editorial corps. He writes what he wants for his paper and it goes in without supervision or suggestion.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—Bowling Green suffered a \$10,000 fire. —Lexington is to have a natural gas company.

—Four men were par boiled at Paducah by the explosion of an engine and will die. —St. Martinsville, La., is alarmed over an epidemic of leprosy which is alleged to exist there.

—The decrease in the public debt during April was \$13,052,093. The total debt is \$1,704,174,957.

—Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland has thrown aside literary work and gone to teaching school in New York.

—Capt. W. F. Dawson, editor of the Charleston News and Courier, proposes to sue New York Sun for \$100,000 damages for libel.

—Cholera is said to be rapidly disappearing from Chili. Since the first outbreak of the scourge there have been 2573 deaths in Santiago de Chili alone.

—Haley, Tenn., has a matrimonial sensation. James Smith some time ago married the daughter of a poor widow. After two months of connubial bliss the couple separated and a divorce was obtained. Smith then went sparking the widow, mother of his divorced wife, and now he has become the husband of his late mother-in-law.

—The sins of 93 colored sinners were washed away in a creek near Georgetown Saturday and it is said that the water was so contaminated that all the fish died.

—The first deaconess admitted to the Episcopal Church in 400 years and the first one ever created in America was installed by Bishop Potter in St. George's church, New York, Sunday.

—William Black, of Daleville, Ind., charged with whipping two step-children to death, was taken out of his house by a vigilance committee, stripped and lashed with huggy whips and ordered to leave town.

—D. A. Shanahan and J. H. McCarthy of the Shanahan railroad syndicate, Louisville, have the contract for building the extension of the Ohio and Northwestern Railroad from Portsmouth to Gallipolis.

—Mrs. Charles Martin, the wife of a young farmer near Grand Rapids, Mich., gave her two children rat poison and swallowed a dose herself. One child died and the mother and the other child are in a precarious condition.

—Texas is the only State in the Union big enough to have, at one and the same time, a flood, a drought, a hot spell and a cold wave. This is true according to the dispatches, or else her biggest liars are sending the dispatches.

—A Chicago restaurant keeper named Mordough suicided by jumping from the roof of his house. One of his waiters became so greatly excited when he heard of the suicide, that he leaped from a fourth-story window and was killed.

—Levi J. Wise shot and killed Robert Owens at Leonardtown, Md., for intimacy with his wife. When he asked him if the rumors of it were true, Owens replied "Yes, by God," and before he could turn around five bullets had perforated his diaphragm.

YOSEMITE, CASEY COUNTY.

—This end of Casey county has been unusually disturbed the past week. First and foremost the Pension Examiner held a court at Mt. Olive last Saturday and created some consternation among several feminine pensioners and also exasperation against a witness or two who failed to testify to their advantage. Then Miss Amanda Stratham procured a writ against an ancient female by the name of Mrs. Harriet Carmichael charging her with perloining some pictures and her case is set for next Saturday before Esquire John M. Tilford's court. Public opinion is divided in relation to the guilt of the prisoner.

—On last Sunday "Tinney" Durham and W. M. Patterson from the Mt. Olive section came to this place and by some means got themselves on the outside of an unwholesome quantity of double action, concentrated liquid devilment and made things lively from here to Mt. Olive. Fighting women, chasing boys, &c. A writ was gotten out against the young men and after making themselves scarce for a few days we learn they gave themselves up, but they have not been tried yet.

—The saddest event that we have to chronicle is the death of "Uncle Charlie" Simpson, who was found dead in his shop on Monday morning. Genial, hospitable, charitable, he was beloved by everybody and his untimely call from among us has cast a gloom over the whole community. Mr. Simpson had lived in different sections, traveled a good deal and had picked up a vast amount of general information. He was industrious and had a fine business tact and at the time of his death was running a combined tinner and barber shop and restaurant. But for one fatal weakness, an inordinate thirst for alcoholic stimulants, he might have been a blessing to his community. From testimony before the jury of inquest it appears that he came over from his residence Sunday morning sober and at himself and attended to business, but in the evening he became under the influence of whiskey. A crowd was in his shop till about 11 o'clock at night and he did not seem unusually intoxicated, singing and playing his life till his company departed. A colored attendant of his shop, Frank Christen, states that he went to bed about 12 o'clock, leaving Uncle Charlie sitting on a box with his head down apparently dozing. Frank slept sound and waking up in the morning he found that Uncle Charlie had fallen from his box. On straightening him out to put him in an easy position he found that life had departed. Esquire John M. Tilford summoned a jury of inquest consisting of Spears Fisher, George Rose, P. A. Parker, James Coulter, Thomas Walden, I. W. Durham, James Cloyd, R. J. Morris, John Gaddis, Marion Sweeney, John Allison and G. W. Lewis, who after a thorough examination of the testimony in the case, returned the following verdict: We the jury, after examining the body of C. E. Simpson find that he came to his death by an overdose of whiskey and brandy. G. W. Lewis, Foreman.

RELIGIOUS.

—Elder G. W. Yancey, of Lancaster, will preach to the children at Joehon Church next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All the young people and children are specially invited.

—S. H. Baughman's Santalene, a 2-year-old stallion by St. Martin, ran second in the 2-year-old purse race at Lexington Saturday and Monday.

—Yesterday was a dull court day. But little stock on the market, and prices ruled low. Two lots of yearling cattle sold at \$18 to \$20 per head. George Hicker sold 60 very fine 2-year-olds privately to J. E. Clay, at \$54. They would weigh about 1,300, John T. Hughes, of Muir, sold one pair of horses, 16½ hands high, to Snider & Greener, of Kansas City, for \$1,500. Also a pair to T. A. Harris, of Kansas City, for \$1,000. The latter 15 hands 3 inches by Gen. Duke. —[Burlington News.]

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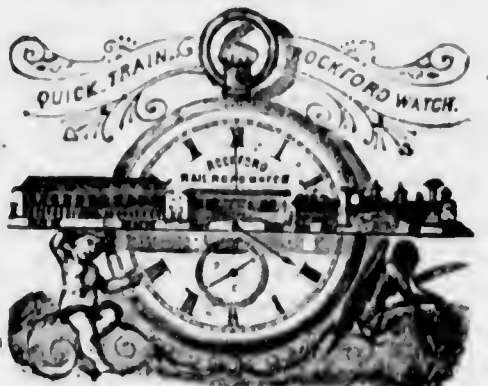
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sired by \$70,000, sired by 2nd Hiawatha, by
Hiawatha, son of Imported Athol, dam Dutch
Maid, by Mambrino Messenger, 2 dam by Tina, by
Mambrino Messenger, sire of General Heo, H.
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K. 2:25; 3rd dam Downing's Bay Messenger, sire
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Will stand a well-bred Jack and a good
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At \$5 to insure a living Colt!

Sired by Stallion's Jack, Rough & Ready, was by
Old Gabe; 1st dam by Superior Mammoth, by
Royal Mammoth.

Money due at weaning time or when mare
parted with. (16-2-7) G. C. GIVENS.

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THE SLAVE TRADE.

AN OLD ENGINEER TELLS WHAT HE
KNEW OF THE BUSINESS.

In the Days When Negroes Were Brought
From Africa and Sold in New Or-
leans—White Girls Sold to African
Chiefs.

"Yes," said William Jack Haynes, the cen-
suarian, the other day, "I was in the slave
trade for three years—that is, I was engineer on
the steamship Grampus, which ran from
New Orleans to Africa for three years, buying
negroes in Africa and selling them in
New Orleans."

"How did you get possession of the negroes
to bring them over?"

"I will tell you how we generally managed,
and we always had a good load on our return
trip. You know in these days, fifty or sixty
years ago, the servant girls in the south were
of a very ordinary and worthless kind, and
would do almost anything. Many of them had
no home, and few, if any, friends, and so no
one noticed their departure. The cap-
tain of the ship Grampus could induce a num-
ber of these girls to go on board as servants,
and when we reached the coast of Africa
we would cast anchor, and the captain and his
men would have the boats lowered and go ashore.
They would seek out a native where the
chief or head man of the tribe lived, and
then they would take one or two of the girls
ashore with them and pay a visit to the head
of the savage tribe. The girls were always
willing to go and see the country, and when
they reached the African chief they would
make an article of merchandise, just as we
the traders that we carried over with them.
The captain would negotiate by signs with
no interpreter could be had, and the savage
chief most always was charmed with the
white girls, and was possessed with a strong
desire to have them remain. He would give
them all kinds of presents and make him-
self over them, and it was by taking advantage
of this weakness that the captain was almost
always successful in luring them to him
for as many negroes of his tribe as he could
carry away. Sometimes he would have to
leave two girls if he brought back very many
Africans."

MORE OR LESS STRATEGY.

"These girls were then forced to stay?"
"There was always more or less strategy
used, and they generally consented to remain
until the ship returned. Through the over-
tures of the chief and the assurance that
everything the country afforded would be at
their command, and partly through the
threats of the captain and his promises to re-
turn, they generally remained, seemingly con-
tent to wait for our return, but always waited
in vain. We would make up our load of
slaves, luring a certain number of them in
each evening and storing them securely in the
hold, and by repeating this each day, we
would, with the chief's help, soon get as many
as we could to sail with. They were never
obstrepous, and seemed perfectly content as
long as they got plenty to eat, and were joy-
ous in their barbaric conversations in the
ship's hold. Occasionally one would die, and
we would throw him into the sea, and then
the others would make strange motions. I
think they worshiped the sun and moon
when in their own country."

"And could you get a shipload of negroes
for two servant girls?"

"Yes, sir; that's what we did. Of course,
there were more or less trinkets given, but we
never hoped to accomplish anything until we
had made peace with the chief of the tribe,
and this could most always be done with two
girls. We never left more than three with
the head of a tribe."

"What kind of slaves did you prefer to bring?"

"We always picked up the young lads,
say from 17 to 20 years old. We also brought
a number of females about the same age. We
frequently brought them all up on deck, but
when a storm came they would drop back to
the hold in an instant at the wave of a white
hand. They were obedient, and I never
knew one to show any inclination to be other-
wise."

"What report would you give on your re-
turn of these girls who went out with you?"

THEY LEARNED THE TRUTH.

"They were, as a rule, never inquired after,
but on one occasion a girl whom we left hap-
pened to belong to a pretty good family, and
when we returned to New Orleans her friends
were on hand to meet her, and when she did
not appear they brought the captain eagerly
as to what had become of her. He informed
them that she had preferred to remain in the
sunny land until the good ship returned. This
did not at all satisfy them, and they pushed
their inquiries day and night until they
learned the truth, and Capt. Johnson (for
this was his name) was in danger of being
mobbed, when he quietly set sail one evening
and passed down the river and out through
the gulf, and I never heard of him after-
wards."

"Then you did not return to Africa?"

"No; it was just at this time that I had an
offer to take charge of an engine on the first
steamboat ever run on the lower Mississippi,
and I accepted it."

"When you were in the slave trade did you
ever return to the place from where you se-
cured your previous cargo?"

"No, indeed; we would always go to some
other point, but we heard afterward that the
slaves had died much good for the natives,
teaching them to sew, cook and work."

"Did the Africans have any idea at the time
that they were being sold into slavery?"

"Not the slightest. They thought from the
signs that had been made to them that they
were coming to a place where all was lovely;
where the sun shone brighter and the moon
looked larger, and to eat tropical fruit, which
they had been told into slavery, from which
it was impossible for them to extricate
themselves as it would be to change the color
of their own skin."

"How many did you bring to America
in all?"

"I kept no record of this myself, but on
one occasion I remember well we had one
thousand on board, and we landed them
safely in New Orleans. They were all sold in
one day during the three years I was with
the ship, and I suppose the total number would
be at least 7,000."

"Where were they kept in New Orleans
until they were sold?"

"They were taken to what was known as
the negro pen, which was an inclosure where
a large shed was built. In this inclosure
were cots of straw, and they slept there until
they were driven off by their new masters to
the cotton and sugar plantations, from which
many of them were never released until
death.—St. Louis Republic.

Looking Out for Him.

Countryman (in an upturn hotel)—What
time is about ready, mister?

Clerk—Six o'clock, sir.

Countryman (with an air of vexation)—
Well, I've got some business to tend to afore
I eat, an' I'm 'fraid I won't get back till 'bout
seven.

Clerk—I'll have the cook put something
away for you on a plate.—New York Sun.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Beer will be rendered tender by lying a
few minutes in vinegar.

GRAINED Woods should be washed with
cold tea, and then, after being wiped dry,
rubbed with linseed oil.

INK stains on books and engravings may
be removed by applying a solution of tar-
taric acid. This will not injure the paper,
and will remove writing ink, but will not
efface printing.

To preserve goods from moths, do not
use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar
paper laid in fur boxes and in closets are a
better protection. Five cents will buy
enough to equip all the packing-boxes and
closets of a large house for a year.

To remove the original color of the
wood and lend a high polish to furniture,
the following may be used: Place two
ounces of white wax in a perfectly clean
vessel and melt them in a four-ounce pure
turpentine and stir until cool, when it will
be ready for use.

An excellent paste that can be preserved
in a tightly corked bottle for a long time
is made by melting a piece of alum the
size of a walnut in a pint of boiling water,
to which add two spoonfuls of flour mixed
with cold water and a few drops of cloves;
finally boil the whole.

It is stated in a Frenchman's journal that
grapes in second stores are less safe than
those below. The precaution should be
taken to ascertain the thickness of brick
back of the line in a frame building. This
may be determined by the extension of the
breast of the line from the wall.

A good knowledge of watering is at the
bottom of success with window flowers.
Water must run in readily and run out
readily. When a plant is watered, it is a
good sign to see the water rush out at
once into the saucer through the bottom of
the pot. If it does not do that, something
is wrong.

It has been proven that plants are bene-
ficial in bedrooms, particularly in cases of
nervous and consumptive living plants
daily purifying oxygen and moisture
from the atmosphere, and thereby re-
freshing the system when dry. A furnace
heat must be depended upon.

As a preventive of falling hair, wash an
ounce of black tea in two quarts of water,
strain, add an ounce and a half of glycer-
ine, half an ounce tincture of castor oil, one
part of bay rum, mix well and per-
fume. Use frequently on the hair and the
scalp, and take care of the general health.

To secure carpet rags on a machine, lap
two of the pieces three-eighths of an inch
over each other and stitch back and forth
two or three times, then without breaking
the thread, stitch together two more
pieces, and so on. Cut the threads that
join the separate stitchings, but do not
break them.

A few directions are here given for the
preservation of that useful but much
abused convenience the silk umbrella. A
silk umbrella should never be permitted
to dry rolled up. If rolled when perfectly
dry, keeping it in the case does no in-
jury, general belief to the contrary not-
withstanding. Be careful in rolling that
there are no cross creases in it.

A BOTTLE of turpentine should be kept in
every house, for its uses are numerous. A
few drops sprinkled where cockroaches
congregate will exterminate them at once.
A little red or black. Moths will fly
from the odor of it. Beside, it is an ex-
cellent application for a burn or cut. It
will take ink stains out of white muslin,
when added to soap, and will help to
whiten clothes if added to them while
boiling.

There are a few good points of informa-
tion in the furnishing of a north room.
The warm colors are red and yellow, a
yellow or buff paper with gilt on it and a
bouquet of flowers with some bright red
in it would stimulate sunshine, and these
same colors repeated in the carpet, por-
tieres and window shades would help the
simulation. The tints used may be de-
lightful, deepening into darker lines in the
carpet. The wood work may be any
tint with a warm feeling in it. Pictures in
gilt frames brighten a north
room. Tapes with long ribbons run
through them help lighten a room. Fancy
rugs of cheerful colors aid in the good
work.

Black silk may be speigled with a de-
coction of soap bark and water. If very
dirty, and hung out to dry; or, if only
crossed and needing to be freshened,
weak borax water or alcohol, and where
possible, it is better pressed by linen
pieces smoothly and passing them through
the clothes wringer several very tight.
If you must iron, do it after the silk is dry.
Between two damp pieces of muslin; the
upper one may better be Swiss, that you
may see what you are doing through it.
This is a little more trouble than ironing
the wrong side of silk, but you will be re-
warded; the hot iron gives the silk a paper-
like feeling; above all, never iron silk wet,
or even very damp.

BITS OF SCIENCE.

The radius of the circle of protection of
a lightning-rod has, by recent observa-
tions, been determined to be not more than
twice the height of the rod.

EXPERIMENTS have shown that nickel
may be effectively rolled upon soft steel
plates, which are thus made valuable for
lamp reflectors and other purposes.

As alkaloids obtained in Australia and
known as druggists' birds fair to rival co-
caine as an anesthetic. This is from a
genus of which the milkweed is a member.

EXPERIMENTS have shown that numerous
alkaloids, or numerous other entering into
the same food tend to the formation of a
combustible deposit within the chimney. This
may account for the numerous chimney
fires which may have seemed unaccountable.

VULCANIZATION is the name of a new art-
icle combining all the qualities of asbestos
and India rubber. It can be rendered very
flexible, although it is as tough as horn.
It is a non-conductor of electricity and
stands the severest tests of acid, steam or
gas.

In England, metal is now being substi-
tuted for card-board in book-binding, and
is known as the "British Cellulose" bind-
ing. It makes a thinner and more durable
book-cover than card-board, and when cov-
ered with leather is the same in appear-
ance.

Is an experiment made by Darwin, one
hundred heads of red clover excluded from
the visits of insects produced no seed,
while one hundred heads exposed to their
developed thousands of seeds. This shows
how great a factor in the fertilization of
flowers are insects.

The Martian seasons, according to astro-
nomical information, are as follows: Spring,
181; summer, 181; autumn, 149, and
winter, 147 days in length. The meteorol-
ogy of Mars is described as similar to that
of the earth, the summers being less hot
and the winters less cold than ours.

The Egyptian government is now ex-
panding large amounts of money in the
development of oil wells in the region of
the Red Sea. The product is a good heavy
petroleum oil which flows freely from a
depth of one hundred and twenty-five
feet. Oil experts from the United States,
England and Belgium are directing the
enterprise.

THE RULES OF STYLE.

THE PRINCIPLES WHICH GOVERN
WRITING AND PRINTING.

The First Point for Newspaper Contribu-
tors to Consider—Grammar and Rhetor-
ics—Be Fully Alive to the Events of the
Day.

We publish herewith a letter which reached
our hands the other day from the other side
of the American continent. Though appar-
ently not intended for the public eye, we re-
quest the writer will allow us to answer his
questions in this public manner.

"EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
"THE PORTLAND DAILY NEWS,"
"PORTLAND, ORE., Feb. 16, 1887."

"DEAR SIR—You will confer a great favor
on the advancing civilization of the 'wild and
woolly west' by forwarding to me, if conve-
nient, a copy of the rules of style in force in
The Sun's composing rooms. The News de-
sires to be abreast of its eastern contempor-
aries in style, as it is otherwise, and you can
see my object. The Sun style is the best in
the United States; in fact, The Sun is a per-
fect model of typographical excellence, and
it is the intention to make The News as near
as possible a full fledged, life sized photo-
graph of the luminous eastern champion of
Democracy. Yours respectfully,

"CITY EDITOR DAILY NEWS."

THE FIRST POINT

We should take great pleasure in doing all
that Mr. Egans desires, but unfortunately there
is no such rule as he wishes to send for.
The principles which govern the style of
writing and printing in The Sun are, like
the common law, preserved by antique tradi-
tion, handed down from the men
formalists of unvarying prescription.

In our view of the subject, the first point
in a good style of writing is to have in the
mind a clear and distinct idea and then to
put it into language which presents it accu-
rately, vividly and picturesquely, so that the
reader may apprehend it exactly as the writer
intends. The great rubric of all is accuracy.

State the fact or the proposition precisely as
it is, or precisely as it should be, and never
say one word more or less than is needed, and
when you mean twenty say twenty.

Shun bombast. "A man's a man for a
that" is the soundest doctrine, but he is never
more than a man; and no thinker or writer
has any call to boast of him, of his deeds,
of his title, or of his money. He is an Ameri-
can always, a Democrat, a Republican. No
literary style is good for an American journal
if it is without this moral foundation.

Never discuss more than one proposition at
a time, and never attempt to confuse more
than one idea at a time. Intellectual con-
fusion, helpless complication of thought, is
the bane of good writing.

GRAMMAR AND RHETORIC

Know the truths and the maxims of Eng-
lish grammar and of English rhetoric. Know
the language that you are dealing in. There
is one effective way to gain skill in these
things, and that is to read the great
masters, and, if possible, to practice writing
under criticism that is intelligent and mer-
ciful, as well as sympathetic and vigilant.

There are the great masters of style, which
you wish to possess a good style, as a writer
or a paper writer. Understand the value of
words. There are many of them. John Bunyan
is one, Sir William Blackstone another,
Jonathan Edwards another, Lord Chesterfield
another, Dr. Channing another, Cardinal
Newman another, Arthur Helps another,
Matthew Arnold another, Nathaniel Haw-
thorne another, Thomas Jefferson another.
We might make a list of these masters of
style that would fill a column.

Finally, be alive to the events of the day if
you wish to possess a good style, as a news-
paper writer. Understand the value of news.
What is news but the living record of pres-
ence, the daily tablet which God indites for
the instruction of man? Even the trivial in-
cident of the hour has its place in the mighty
chapter of human destiny. Treat it as you
may, then, gravely, satirically, or jeeringly,
let there be ever in your heart a profound
reverence for the momentous power from
whose operation it proceeds.

There are some principles of style which
you wish to read Mr. Egans. We have
fancy they form a pretty good code of rules,
but we put them forth without dogmatism.
Nothing would give us more pleasure than to
have the opportunity of studying a better
one and profiting by its maxims.—New
York Sun.

Elaborate Etymology

As a rebel of "how not to say it," Mr.
Gladstone's reply to the question whether
he was going to support Scotch dissent is
probably never surpassed. As a nat-
uralist of record, here it is: "I will only say
that so far as I am able to judge, we are thinking
at the present time, and the people of Scot-
land are thinking, of other subjects, which
are regarded, I believe, as of much more
urgent and immediate duty than the deter-
mination of a very much converted ques-
tion, which, as I have said before, I believe
the people of Scotland will find themselves
perfectly sufficient to determine, and in a
manner which the rest of the empire will
respect, whether the answer be yes or no. It
is not within my knowledge, certainly that
the consideration of that question has entered
definitely into the concerns of the present
election, and therefore I do not feel any
information or means of judgment about it
all augmented in the course of it by any-
thing that has reached me."—New York Tri-
bune.

Yat Donnan on "Hamlet."

Col. "Yat" Donnan doesn't like the play of
"Hamlet." Hear the eloquent, objective
dilemma: "I have no patience, much less sym-
pathy, with a wretched weakling who goes
around jabbering at dilapidated old ghosts in
the helmets and green gauze veils, under
bogus moonlight; everlastingly threatening
to do something and never doing it; driving
his sweetheart to lunacy and a catfish death;
by his dune museum freaks; making stump
speeches to skulls and grave-diggers; going in
all sorts of hysterics; and at last running
a section of barbed wire fence, in the most
approved Chicago pig sticking style, through
his dead girl's brother, and dying himself, to
slow fiddle music, amid a general carnage of
lunatics and wreck of absurdities."—New
York Tribune.

A Dynamite Substitute.

A new explosive, to which the name of
"Cellite" has been given, is regarded by cer-
tain scientific men of Europe as likely to
come into general use in place of dynamite
and other nitroglycerine compounds, and is
recommended as a substitute for coarse gun-
powder in larger treasuries. It is a mixture
of nitrate of ammonium with a dinitrobenzene.
Experiments during the past two years by M.
Carl Lamm, of Stockholm, indicate that the
substance is not only the safest, but the most
powerful explosive known, with a mean force
equal to thirty-five times that of ordinary
gunpowder, and a lasting effect
greater than that of any material having
nitroglycerine as a base. It has the great
advantage of being exploded only by heat,
no amount of shock or friction having any
effect upon it, and it may therefore be han-
dled without danger of accident, while it is
less adapted for illegitimate use than dynamite.
Further results will be awaited with in-
terest.—Arkansas Traveler.

HERE AND THERE.

The Italian style of penmanship is fast
superseding the English with the ladies of
the effete East.

In the city of Amritsar, in the Punjab, are
manufactured four-masted ships, costing
as high as eight thousand dollars,
which necessitates nearly a year's labor by
thirty or more weavers.

Frequent complaints are made of the
rapid increase of the Australian rabbit
which was introduced into the extreme
Western States only a short time since and
which are creating havoc upon vegetation
in general.

An English agricultural paper records
the laying of 70 eggs by one duck in six
years. For fear of eggs-egging the
paper goes on to state that the duck has
ceased her prolific tendency and is now
resting on her laurels.

An authority on etiquette says: "It is
no longer fashionable for people to wait
for each other at tables; every one eats
when served. No one notices his neighbor's
plate excepting the hostess, who kindly
hinders for the last one."

The Arabian horses are considered too
small for military purposes, although they
possess great pluck and powers of endurance.
The horses of Persia give better
satisfaction in gun teams and cavalry
service and are far less expensive.

A road and thirty thousand miles of
railways traverse our country in all direc-
tions. From the Atlantic to the Pacific,
three thousand miles apart, or from New
York to New Orleans, the traveler passes
without a change in the same moving hotel.

A set of plates on a table are called
"weavers." It is an English term, a dinner
of eight covers, ten covers, twelve covers,
as many as you please. It probably comes
from the old fashion of some plates having
covers. It is a set of plates of expression.

An Englishman's first notions of large, cold
raw fish, seals, roach and sea bream.
It is a family of four have been known
to consume a newly killed seal in ten min-
utes. They are very large eaters and
soon weary to know when they have had
enough.

In order to preserve the famous Sphinx
to the gaze of the traveler, it is necessary,
occasionally, to remove the sand which
drifts upon it and covers it from sight.
Eighteen years ago, this work was done in
honor of the opening of the Suez canal,
and from late accounts it is again under-
going excavation.

A peculiar system of railway charges is
in vogue in California, the railroads having
three classes of coaches, with dress as a
distinction. First class means elegant
coaches where well-dressed people only
are allowed; second class for men of ordi-
nary or rough dress, and third class for
Chinamen and negroes.

The Chinese are accredited with having
made the first playing cards. They were
introduced into Europe by the Arabs who
used them in fortune telling. In France,
playing cards were made in 1592 for the
diversion of the weak minded King Charles
VI. Printed cards were first produced in
Germany in 1483 by a female card printer.

The greatest game preserve in the world
is said to be in the mountains of West Vir-
ginia. It covers an area of sixty miles,
and is not a settlement within its limits.
Bear, deer, wild turkey and other game
abound and the streams are alive with
any prey for the angler. The seventy
thousand acres embraced within the area
are to be placed in the charge of expe-
rienced game keepers.

Boyotz is very commonly practiced
among Hindu women. In their country
a mother-in-law, eating or living in the
house of her

